

SOME SCHOOL BOARD FIGURES. The school board will meet tomorrow evening and in all probability the contract for the addition to the High school building will be awarded. There will be a considerable amount of routine work to attend to. The clerk will file a statement of receipts and expenditures. The receipts from various sources for the year ending July 1 are \$205,035, while the disburse ments were \$161,532, leaving \$43,502 on

The total salary paid male teachers during the year is \$10,757, while that to the female teachers is \$35,658. The estimated value of school property and grounds is

Bradycrotine cured Headaches for Jero Hollis, Macon, Ga.

A SPLENDID TIME.

Mr. George A. Chatfield, of College Hill, tendered an excellent party to quite a few of his friendly young associates. Mr. Chatfield acquitted himself very commendably as a host, and a splendid time was the unanimous voice of all the jolly participants. The evening was quickly wiled away with entertaining games, and a delicious feast, which also afforded one of the most attractive features of the evening. Those who were enlisted among the fortunate party were: Misses Birdie Love, Daisy Sullivan. Nellie Baldridge, Nellie Jones, Lou Chatfield. May Pallett, Della Coen: Messrs. Earl Faucett, Anson Rutau, Ed. Pellett, Wilbur Coen, Charles Knorr,

WHAT A CHICAGO MAN SAYS.

Dr. and Mrs. Henroten, of Chicago, have been visiting the city, the guests of Mr and Mrs. E. P. Hovey. Business called the doctor to Chicago yesterday but he iners out, which has grown to such great tends to return in a few weeks to join his the mean time at Gouda Springs. He is the brother of Mr. Charles Henroten, pres-ident of the Chicago. Stock Exchange. In like the post, is born, not made. conversation the doctor said that all of the prejudice in Chicago against Kansas was tion campers out who seek the pleasures of make on his return, not only of the business of Wichita but of the prosperity of this entire section of the state.

PEARS SOAP is a most elegant toile

JUNE REPORT OF WICHITA HOSPIAL

The directors are very grateful for the following donations: Lutherian church \$1.79, Olivet Congregational church \$1.20, Fairview Congregational \$1.21, German M. E. church \$4.50, Plymouth Congregational church \$5.60, West Side Presbytarian church \$3.01, Oak Street Presbyterian church \$3.00, A. M. E. church \$2.42, Fairmount Congregational church \$2,00, pay patients \$32.15, Mrs. Dickson \$1.00, John ton, Larimer & Co. \$1.00, collected by Mrs. Holden #14-50. Memberships, Judge Harris \$1.00, Mrs. Dr. Stephens 50 cents. Clothing-Two pairs pillow-slips a friend, one bed-spread Johnston, Larimer & Co., cont and vest Mrs. J. Reese, sheets and pillow-slips First Presbyterian courch benevolent society, ten towels Mrs. Fire baugh, men's clothing Dr. Shastid, infant's clothing Mes. McNight, Miscellaneous-\$1.00 street car tickets Wichita Railway company, fruit and catsup a friend, dishes Occidental hotel, reading matter Mrs. Wilson, dust pan Mrs. Steel, two jars extract heef for beef tea Dr. Whitlock, vegetables Mr. Budoif Miller, three young chickens Mr. Baxter. Respectfully, Mrs. Laura Lytle.

Financial Secretaay.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT. Judge Reed was out of the city yesterday. No important issues were filed in

Affidavits of publication notices of final settlement of executor of will of Martha Behull deceased and administrator of es tate of S. J. Fitzhaugh deceased filed. Precept on case of Charles Williams, insane, filed. Final settlement of administrator of estate of Anna R. Campbell, deceased, and administrator discharges. Chine al lowed vs estate of Nettie Jerome, deceased. COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Judge Balderston was occupied with the diaposition of motions and demurrers yes-

George Smith, colored, charged with assumit by a boy named Plake, was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Justice Mosley's court. C'ivil work occupied the other justice courts.

POLICE COURT.
The police docket court was ornamented yesterday with the names of several drunks who had not solered up since the Fourth and the collection of several back lines. Johanna Wiggins, living on South Fourth, made so much noise with her mouth that Officer Sayder had to run her in on a charge of disturbing the peace. The commissioners met yesterday, allowed the regular bills and disposed of the routine work. The turnkey's report shows the cash receipts of the week ending vesterday at noon to be \$50. There were twenty-eight arrests for drunks, loitering, petty larceny, disturbing the peace and miscellaneous. There

IF ABOUT TO TRAVEL OR EMIGRATE, The voyager can not be provided with a safer remedy and protective medicine than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Abundant testimony exists to prove that it nullifies hurtful climatic influences and the effects hartful climatic influences and the effects of exposure, that it reconciles the stomach to unaccustomed food, and prevents ininjurious results from impure water. Mariners, tourists, emigrants and miners have all contributed their quota of testimeny in its behalf, and its protective influence has been most effectually demonstrated in regions and under conditions where, if not really effective, that fact would long since have been exposed. In no class of disorders have its remedial and preventive properties, been more conspicupreventive properties been more conspicu-ously shown than in cases of majorial fevers, maladies for which it is the most popular specific in existence, both here and in the tropics, where its reputation is scarcely second to that which it enjoys on this continent. It is, moreover, a most agreeable appetizer than nervine.

The Only Thing He Has to Change. "I am very curious to know, Mr. Staney," said the interested young person, what the unclothed savage of the African wilds does when the temperature changes -having no clothes, of course he cannot change thera!"

"No, madame," replied the intrepid trav-eler, "but he changes his untue. That's all he has to change."-New York Sun.

Might Have Been. A captain in the Gorman army published a paughlet showing how the French might have gained a great victory at Sedan, and he has been dishtered and sent to prison for five years. If the French didn't know what they were doing at Sedan it is not the business of any German to post them at this late day. So raied the court mar-

POINTS FOR CAMPERS.

ED MOTT TELLS HOW NOT TO MAKE A GOOD CAMP FIRE.

He Also Explains Just How to Do It Most Successfully--How to Cook in Camp-Some Other Matters of Practical Interest.

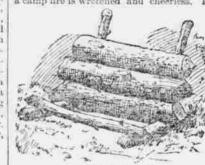
[Special Correspondence.] HARDISDURG, Pa., June 22 - Love of the ods is an inborh trait of American char ter, but love for the woods and a genius for living comfortably and enjoyably in hom even for a short time are quite differ ent things. There are those who cannot only live comfortably in the woods, whether the time is winter or summer, but who pending almost entirely on the woods emselves for the means wherewith to do But such are not of the army of camp-



proportions in the past few years. The wife and Mrs. Hovey, who will rusticate in former are members of that rare guild. Nevertheless nine out-of every ten vaca-

disappearing and that the capitalists there the forest pride themselves on their knowl-were beginning to recognize that the edge of woodcraft, on their skill in orderclaims of Wichita, were something more ing things for the comfact and convenience than wind. He was gird to say that he of their fellow campers and especially on would have the most flattering report to their talent in administrating thoculinary department of a camp. I know amateur campers out by the score who refuse to ake advantage of the endless number of hings modern invention has devised and placed ready to the hand of the camper to of a vacation because they affect a vearaing for the crude and primitive methods of the native born woodsman, a longing to get "nearer to nature's heart" than a modorn camp kit will permit them to. That is ill right if these well meaning lovers of the woods know how to do it; but, alas! how few there are of them who do. There can be nothing half as miserable as a party of amateur campers out attempting to 'rough it' after the genuine woodman's

> In the first place, there are very few campers that know the first principles of building a camp fire, and a camp without a camp fire is wretched and cheerless. It



THE CORRECT WAY. is not strange, however, that the amateur camper out does not know how to build a camp fire, as many a man who has lived all his life in the woods does not know how himself. I can tell the moment I see a person set out to make a fire whether, if

left to his own methods, he and his com-panions will be likely to enjoy themselves he miserable duving their comming anell A camp fire is a very important adjunct to an outing of this kind, and if made right it is a thing of beauty and a joy as long as it is wanted. The way in which one of these fires is usually made in fact and pictured in fancy is to pile up indiscriminately a pyramid of twigs and sticks and logs, set fire to it and let it go. It does go. It blazes high and sends clouds of smoke and showers of cinders here, there and everywhere, choking the camper one minute, igniting his clothing the next. And at this furious front of flame and smoke and cinder the amateur woodsman undergoes untold torture while essaying to cook his meals and to make his coffee, melting handles off of the collee pots and bottoms out of stew pans, to say nothing of having his meat or his fish burned until it is black on the outside while it remains as raw as a tomato on the inside and is bitter with smake all through. Such is the regulation outing camp fire, and no camper untaught

the inevitable and bitter experiences of which it is the cause. To build a camp fire right is a very easy and simple matter. Drive two stout stakes of some hard, green wood in the ground four or five foot sourt. Nave the stakes long enough, so that when they have been driven firmly in the ground they will be four feet high. Cut three or four green gs, five feet in length and from eight to inches through. Pile these one on top of the other against the two stakes, having the largest one at the bottom. It is well were also three state cases during the to drive the stakes so they will have a backward slant of four or five inches

in the proper way of camping ever escapes



A CAMP "BANGE." each other. These are your back logs, on the principal of an old fashioned draplace. Lay two thick stoke a foot long on the ground, one at each end of the bottom log and at right angles with it. These answer the purpose of andirons.

On these lay natick of green wood, five feet long and five inclusin diameter, as the forestick. The camper will now virtually have a firenlace, and on the hearth thus improwised he has only to pile dry twigs, knots and odds and ands of good tirewood, heap-ing it well up against the back logs, and light his fire. Ills wegular firewood should be good sized maple, birch, ash or other

envenient hard woods, cut in five foot engths. A five built in this way and well banked er chinked with hemlook bark on being left for the night will burn cheerily all night and temper the chill forest night wind to the slumber of the camper out.

The question might be asked, How do ou do your cooking at such a fire? The dest matter in the world if it were necessary to cook at the came fire, but it is not, The best and most convenient outdoor cooking attachment to a well regulated, genuine woodsman's camp is independent of the regular camp fire. It is the natural

spring. It would be a queer sort of camp without a spring. In some shady spot near the spring place on the ground two solid green logs eight inches through and six feet long. Have the upper side of the logs hewn flat. They must be lain parallel,

seven inches or so apart at one end and four r five at the other. Drive a strong crotched stake at the open space at each end of the logs. Hang a stout pole from one crutch to the other. The space between the two logs is for your fire. The pole above it is to hang your kettle on. The fire is built in the narrow inclosure between the logs, of short hard woods, that make little smoke, not florce but very hot blaze, and become a bed of the reddest and nost tenucious coals. Such woods are birch, hickory, massle and ash, cut short and split. The logs are laid wider apart at one end than at the other to accommodate the different sizes of cooking utensils which are set on the logs over the fire This forest range will cook anything, with

use and comfort to the cook.

But if the camping party is not inclined fire, so to speak, cooking may be done camp fire I have described. By pulling down in front of the forestick coals from the fire a solid bed of them may be made flat on the ground, where the cook may broil, boil, fry and stow to his heart's content and the gratification of the camp.

The amateur woodsman is frequently so wise in his own concept that he imagines he has the instinctive woodcraft that will guide him infullibly on long tramps and fetch him safely back in camp. If he in-dulges this imaginary instinct he will find himself not only not safely in camp but far away from it and lost. Then the more he tries to find a way out the deeper he becomes involved in the intricacies of Let him be advised and keep Sit down and take a smoke. If night is coming on let him throw up a shelter of bark and boughs, compose himself to sleep and get up in the morning at sunrise. If he really knows anything about the woods he took note of the direction he started when leaving comp and carries a compass. If he has no compass, when he vakes in the morning he will find the sun in the east. From that he can tell all other tons. If the sun is hidden by clouds let the camper remember that the branches of trees are always thickest and longest on the south side, and that moss on trees is

Let him make up his mind what direc-tion to take, and above all not forget that unless guided by some stationary mark in that direction he will soon have veered far out of his course. Therefore, the lost camper must fix his eye on some particular tree or other mark in the landscape, and walk straight to it. From that point he must locate another object, and so on This will lead him straight, and it must be unusually large and wild country in which such a course will not in a few hours, at most, bring him to his camp or landmarks by which it may be easily found. If the amateur woodsman loses his head when he finds himself lost he will at once begin to plunge aimlessly and insane ly about in the forest, and unless accident favors him he will never find his way out. Even experienced guides have been known to meet death in the woods through losing control of themselves when lost in strange

Californians and New Yorkers, SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Californians as contrasted with New Yorkers impress one most favorably in one respect. It is indeed a curious study to cross over from Jersey at 7 or 8 in the morning, and watch the intensity of the faces as the men arrange themselves by the hundreds around the ferry cabin walls and hide literally behind an almost solid screen of newspapers. It is rare to note any token of recognition between the people. Every one is intent upon his own affairs and apparently takes no thought of his neighbor or fellow pas-

On a ferryboat crossing the bay from Oakland, Alameda and Berkley to San Francisco an eastern man is struck with the freedom and follicking spirit of business men. But few appear to take much interest in the papers. If they do they have read them before leaving their homes On the boxts they gather in groups and exchange yarns, or crack jokes, or play much as boys at school. Every one seems And the acquaintanceship seems to begen-

These men appear to be none the less acute in driving bargains, nor less diligent in transacting business in general. A stranger is given more attention by far here than in New York. It the fact becomes known that you are a recent arrival and seeking business connections, they find time to go with you and introduce you

In New York, if a stranger speaks to one, ie is looked upon as having some scheme to perpetrate or may be as a bunco steerer. The Californian, on the other hand, is ready at all times to give you information about the city in general and his line of business in particular. He does not hesitate to sick you for a high price for what he has to sell, but he does it so good na-turedly that you do not mind it. The Southern Pacific railroad Is made the scapegoot for any apparent pressure put upon you in buying. If you tell one that you an get the same article in the east at a liberal discount from his figures he readily agrees with you, but adds that the monopo in overland freight traffic accounts for the great difference in prices. The railroad, gets the advance for carrying the article. If it is something made on the coast the high freights are none the lesses blame for the price. In fact the railroads here serve the same purposes as a high protective tariff as a means of heaping up prices. An effort is now being made, on paper at least, to stimulate a competing line to the coast. But it appears that the Huntington system has the drop on the commerce of this ceast, and it is not likely soon to relinquish it.

A Successful Insurance Agent. There is in this city a general agent of a his insurance company—a small out of town company—whose income is over \$12,-000 a year. A little more than ten years ago he was carning about \$1,000 a year as a compositor on a western newspaper. A reason he gives for his comfortable success that he adhered to a determination to converse with seven men on the subject of his business and his company every day. -New York Sun.

A Sure Cure. An Englishman cured a prolonged attack of rheumatism and gout by piscing under each bedpost a broken off bottle, thus in-sulating his bedstead. Many men who are ailing might cure themselves by simply breaking their bottles and snilling the con should return home earlier.-Normalown

After a Proposal. He-You weep, mademoiselle, have I of-

fended you! She—Oh, no, my dear, these are tears o ey. But yesterday morning mamma said to me: "You are so allly that not even an imbecile would marry you," and new, bed, you have asked me for my hand -

Paris Figure. Remarkable Generality. A .- A more descring medical menthan our friend Richard does not exist. He very frequently accepts no fees from his

B .- You don't say so! A.-Por be gamerally settles with the hetra.-Pingroup Binor;ya ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Mirrors on the Wane-Yellow or Golden the Prevailing Tiht for Wall Paper. Some important alterations in styles of furnishing are noted lately. Mirrors are not so plenteous and there is lamentation among many women thereat. An English authority on decorative matters says yellow walls rage everywhere, and this prevalence of yellow has knocked out the Indian carpet and orientalism in rugs. English Axminsters have a better chance now. They are made in subdued shades so as not to clash with the yellow walls. One, for instance, was of pale terra cotta with a cream border, patterned with cornucopias and flowers. Terra cotta walls are also in favor. A good many walls, however, are paneled out. Silk cord is substituted for molding in some instances. But yellow, or, as it is called, golden, to vary the style, is undoubtedly the prevailing tint for wall

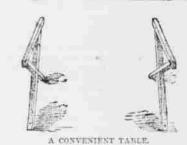
papers and hangings. China matting, varied with rugs, is large ly used for drawing rooms during the sum-mer. It is very cool and delightfully clean China matting is generally plain, but there is some patterned with fans, tattoo marks, Japanese umbreilas and figures. It looks rather pretty. Antique Persian rugs, on which perhaps a thousand prayers have been said, have fallen heavily in price.

A Quick Way to Get Rid of Moths. When once moths get into a room it is difficult to exterpate them. Harper's Bazar gives, however, the following process for destroying them, which is easy and worthy of trial: Close all the windows and all doors leading from the room about to undergo treatment; open wide each drawer and closet and hang the contents over chairs or upon a clothes borse brought piece of gum camphor as large as a bazelnut for an ordinary room (as large as a walnut for a room 20 by 16), put it in an iron pot and place the latter within another iron pot or upon an iron stand. Set fire to the camphor. It burns very flercely, so set it at a safe distance from furniture or hangings; the middle of the room is the best place for it, unless this be directly under a chandelier, in which case it can be placed more toward the side, as the heat is apt to injure the gilding or bronze.

The dense smoke soon permeates every nook and corner and suffocates every in sect that inhales it. Canary birds or goldfish are to be carried from the room before beginning operations, and as soon as the camphor begins to burn the operator may leave the room, as provided she has taken the above precautions, there will be no danger of the fire spreading. The camfor will burn from a quarter to half an taken to guard against fire.

A Handy Table for Summer Excursions. A convenient table for use in summer on the lawn, and which can easily be taken apart and packed in a small bundle for in Rural New Yorker, from which the cut





should be fastened two four inch strips, 45 packed in a small bundle for transportation on excursions.

Gueen Cakes.

Work a quarter of a pound of butter to cream, dredge to it half a pound of flour, add a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar and a quarter of a pound of currents; whisk two erres and mix with half a tea cupful of this cream and a few drops of lemon essence, stir this to the flour and then add a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the paste well for ten minutes, then bake in small, buttered tinsfor from a quarter to half an hour. The mixture should be stiff and doughy. This amount is enough to make a dozen cakes.

Softening Hard Water. For softening hard water, where wood ashes can be obtained, the lye made by boiling some in water, and straining off the liquor when the ashes have settled and left it clear, is perhaps the best way. Other wise use the concentrated ammonia for the purpose, preferring the purest attainable, and diluting it yourself. Borax dissolved in boiling water, and added to the washing water, will soften it, and is particularly good when linen articles are to be cleansed

A Hint from Mme. Modleska Mme. Modjecks is credited with saying: "Red worn below the fine deadens the comploxion; worn above the face, beightens the complexion. If, therefore, a wishes to subdue the color in the cheeks she should wear a red gown or plenty of red ribbons about her throat; on the other hand, if she wishes to give her face a cer-tain touch of color, let her wear a red hat or red flowers in her hair!

Delicious Caro Muffins.

Two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten together. Add one and a half teacupfuls of sweet milk (water may be substituted), a haif tenspronfid of sait, one tencupful of Indian meal (white preferred) two teacupinis of floor sisted with two beaping teactions and best baking powder, and last, one tablespeenful of melted butter. These are delicious.

Boston Brown Bread.

Scald a pint of cora meal with a pint of oiling water. When sufficiently cool add pint and a half of zye meal, a gill of yeast, a gill of molauce and a temporarial of sair. Mix well, and when perfectly risen steam ave heurs, then put in the even half an

Distracted Mother (at daughter's wed-ding)-Oh) oh! oh! What shall we do! The bridecroom hasn't come, the guests are beginning to giggle, and my daughter

Friend of the Family-Calm yourself, madam. I saw the bridegroom only two hours ago entering the Great Drapery emporium at the corner. He said he had for getten to get gloves.

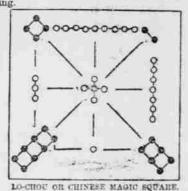
Distracted Mother (suddenly breaking into smiles)-Oh, then, it's all right. He's probably waiting for his change,-Fun.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC RECREATION AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

An Ancient Chinese Magie Square Which Indicates That This Remarkable Arrangement of Numbers Was Known Even Before the Invention of Figures.

In a very ancient Chinese work, said to have been written in the reign of Fo-chi. \$500 B. C., occurred a diagram to which is given the name Lo-chon. The exact significance of this diagram, which evidently represents a mathematical formula of some kind, has been, according to Popular Science News, the source of much speculation, and many theories, more or less probable have been advanced to explain its mean



LO-CHOU OR CHINESE MAGIC SQUARE. According to the authority already men-tioned it remained for M. Lucas, a contributor to La Nature, tot suggest a simple and reasonable explanation of the figure, which is entirely confirmed by the figure itself. He claims it is simply a magic square represented in the only way that it could be by a person ignorant of figures. It will be seen that in whichever direction one counts the groups of spots and circles, whether horizontally, vartically or diago nally, the total product will always be fif-The above figure translated into Arabic numerals would be written as follows:

9

CHINESE MAGIC SQUARE EXPLAINED. A simple inspection of the two diagrams will be sufficient to convince any one that hour, but it can be extinguished at any will be sufficient to convince any one that moment by placing over it a stove lid or the mysterious Lo-chou has no hidden moment by placing over it a stove not the cover of the pot. Let the smoke remain in the room about half an hour, then is simply the attempt of some ancient student, ignorant of figures, to express that open the windows wide, leaving them so dent ignorant of figures, to express that all day. All the rooms can be treated thus sion or all at once, a care being other which, under the name of the magic square, is a familiar source of amusement to every schoolboy of the presenting. It certainly a very curious circumstance that this arrangement should have been known, not only at such an early period but even before the invention of figures, to tion on excursions, is illustrated | express the numbers themselves.

> To Prevent the Rusting of Iron Pipes. A simple way of tarring sheet iron pipes to keep them from rusting is to coat the sections as made with coal tar, then fill with light wood shavings and set the latter on fire. A correspondent of The Gas-Light Journal, who recommends this plan, asserts that the fron will be rendered practically rust proof for an indefinite period. Heating the iron after the tar is laid on the outside is thought to burn it into the metal, thus closing the pores in a much more perfect manner than if hot tar were applied to cold iron after the ordinary custom. Light shavings are used because an important item of this method is that the iron should not be made too hot or kept hot for too long a time, lest the tar should

Take two onnecs of clear gum arabic, A CONVENIENT TABLE.

one and one-half ounces of fine starch and half an ounce of white sugar. Pulverize three ten inch boards 6 or 8 feet long; fasten the gum arabic and dissolve it in as much two sets of cleats on the under side from water as the laundress would use for the 12 to 16 inches from each and, the cleans to quantity of starch indicated. Dissolve the be two inches apart. The legs should be starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch inches long, to cross each other. The bed becomes clear. The carrent should be as of the table is to be set on the legs at the thick as tar and kept so. It can be kept cleats. The whole thing may be put to gether with bolts, and taken apart and gum camphor or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. The Horological Review says that this cement is very strong indeed, and will stick perfectly to glazed surfaces, and is goodsto repair broken rocks, minerals or

The Transportation of Acids. American Analyst tells that there has been patented in Germany a process by means of which sulphuric acid for manufacturing purposes can be safely transported. The inventor takes advantage of a property of certain sales of which alkaline sulphates are representatives—by which they give up their water of crystallization when heated, and take it up again when cool; and he does so by maxing the salts in

an anhydrous condition, with a calculated quantity of sulphuric acid. The whole mass becomes granular, or may be formed into cakes, and when heated the whole liquifles, and may be used as if it were sulphuric acid, for the presence of bisulphate Gas from Coal Slack. A Pittsburg exchange notes the reported successful invention by a gentleman of that city of a device for manufacturing gas for furf at a cost of two cents per 1,000

feet. It is understood the mach tested and proved a success. This 'nvention is to be known as the water gas process. It includes the use of coal slack and water. The sieck is party-rized anti-steamed, and put through another process which produces the gas. It is chained that each establishment using the gas can be furnished with a plant for memufacturing. its own fuel at a numinal cost.

The abolishment of the twin nuisances of railway travel-cinders and smoke-is the point simes at in an engine which, i is said, is now being constructed at one of the large locompairs works of this country. This engine, it is expected, will reduce the consumption of fuel by at least 30 per cent., and strongether do away with challen and smoke. The peculiar mechanism which produces the result is a downward-tranget as opposed to the present upward one.

Watch Jewels. About 1,200,000 watches with jeweled works are annually manufactored in the United States, requiring about 12,000,000 jewels—7 to 21 for each watch. Of these 5,000,000 agernby and sapphire and 2,000,000 are garnet jewels, wained at over \$600,000. About 15,000 caruts of diamond in the form bort are need annually in splitting and drilling those jewels.

It Happened at Bar Harbor. Dick-Did you kins bor? Chappie-No-I didn't dare to. But proudly she kissed me.-Munsey's Week-

Nightmores "I dream my steries," said Hicks.
"How you trust dread going to bed!" claimed Cynicus - New York Sun.

Falling Right Im "I will be a sister to you."
"All right. Good-by, six brother,"—New Text dom. NOT UTTERLY CRUSHED.

He Was Trying to Break the Becord-A Pure Matter of Business. "Please do not say anything more, Mr. Van Punk," protested the young girl. "I

must not listen to you."
"Don't refuse to hear me, Miss Pether bridge!" he exclaimed, and he looked about the room as if to find a hassack to knoel but seeing none he stood upright looked intently at the ceiling and proceeded rapidly, in a high pitched voice:

Doubtless you will say, Miss Pether bridge, that you never have given me any puragement. You will think I am presumptuous in venturing to address you thus. But it must occur to you that a young man has no other way of ascertain ing in what light he is regarded by the ob-ject upon whom he has fixed his hopes of earthly happiness than to-to try it on, you know. Therefore, Miss Petherbridge, to come to the point at once (for in matters of this kind it has ever been my customor, as I was about to say, in matters of this kind it is always best to be direct and ex-plicit), let me ask you, without any preamble, prologue or introduction, whether

"Mr. Van Punk, I am sorry to"-"Whether you could make up your mind to consent to link your fate to that of a young man whom you never may have regarded in any other light than that of a friend, but of whose entire devotion you may be assured, and who long has entertained for you feelings that"—
"You will oblige me, Mr. Van Punk,

Feelings that he may not have suffered escape him hitherto. In short, Miss Petherbridge—for the question is simply one of the heart, and need be occasion for the fewest words only-may I ask you whether, after mature deliberation and"—
"What are you trying to ask me, Mr.

Van Punk!" "I am trying to ask you, Miss Petherbridge, if you will marry me."
"Then there is no need of any more words. I am sorry I cannot give you a

favorable answer, but"——
"Do I understand you to refuse!" "I certainly do refuse."

"You reject me?" "If you must have it in the plainest possible words, Mr. Van Punk, I reject you though I am sorry to say anything that gives you pain."

"You will not deny," he said, "that I have asked you explicitly whether you would marry me?

The young man took a notebook from

his pocket and made a mark in it with his

"Certainly not." "And you have said you would not?" "That is what I have said."
"That's right. Check."

And he made another mark in the note

"You are the ninth young woman who has given me the same answer since last Thursday," he said briskly. "I'll get over the pain, Miss Petherbridge. I'm trying to make a record. That's all. Good evening."-Chicago Tribune.

He Didn't Want Her.

"I will be a sister to you," she said.
"No," he replied, sadly, "Fve got one ster who wears my neckties, borfare, loses my hair brush, puts tidies all over the furniture in my room, and expects me to take her to the theatre twice a week. I think I'll go out into the world and for

GUESSING AT THE CENSUS.

Everyhody living within the boundary of the c Wichita are interested in the census for 1890. I beston store for the post month has been offer ash prices for 1st, 2nd and ard nearest guess.

"A half ticket for this boy, please," "How a half ticket? Isn't he 13 years

"Oh, no; only 11." gende Blaetter.

with asperity, "is not fresh." said the landlady, graciously, "it was hid just one week after you made your last payment."—Harper's Bazar.

The Other Thing.

"Why, my dear, you had a party last nonth. How often do you wish to enter-

Drawing the Lines Closely.

tain vone friends?" "This is not to entertain my friends, but o snub my enamies."-Houston Pool. She Would Be Left. "For a life by your side, my darling, I would give up everything I possess-par-ents, position, weelth-all."

"Ent in that case what would there be left for mo?" Fingende Blaetter. Indian Eloquence is a very eloquent Indian?

Agent of the Reservation—Yes, he

size your hair.—Chicago Times.

They Just Help Themselves. Gld Lady-No young man should ever sak a girl for a kiss.
Young Lady—They usually don't.—Phil-





We leave the city Aug. 1.



150 N Main St.

Only a little longer will the purchasing public have the opportunity offered by our great closing out sale.

We leave the city August 1.

We give up our store room August 1 Until then goods must go— Cost or no cost.

We Leave the City August 1.

Come in, we will lose

money any time rather than miss a sale.

We Leave August 1.

We have the goods. They must be sold. Prices will sell them. We will make the prices. We Leave the City August 1.

Only a little while to sell so large a stock. We MUST Sell Very Cheap.

WE LEAVE TRE CITY AUGUST 1.

\$20,000 worth of Dry Goods below cost. Must be sold by August 1.

We Leave August 1. DON'T PASS OUR DOOR,



HESITANCY.

The "Arcade" hesi-

tates to call the attention of the public to a regular system of deceptive advertising indulged in by some business houses. We hesitate because we thereby subject ourselves to the same criticism that we wish to make on this system, which we believe to injurious to our gener-"Oh, then you want a whole ticket, for only children under 10 go for half."—File al business. The Arcade buys an article "This egg, madam," said the professor, from the manufacturer for 8c and sells it for 10 and this we consider a fair price and all the goods are worth. The Arcade buys another line of goods for 101/2c and sell them at . 121/2c and this we cona fair price, and all Stranger-You say that big fellow there they are worth, and on this low uniform price we hope to succeed in business; but here comes another house that wants to attract a crowd and advertise these goods we freely offer at 121/2e as regular 20c goods reduced to 15c, and such a cut seems great when a close investigation will disclose the deception. P. S. Attend our un-

loading sale this week.